

The Standard

William Glasemann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not know of a tolerable injustice or corruption. It will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. It will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

The official paper of Ogden City and Weber County. All legal notices authorized by law to be published by said city and county will appear exclusively in the Evening Standard.

WILL THE WHITE RACE BE THE RICE EATERS?

Another Japanese statesman has arrived in this country on a mission of investigation. He represents one of the great political parties of Japan and comes to get a near view of the California situation. He says his country will labor to obtain the right of naturalization for the Japanese in the United States. That is a most remarkable position for a nation to occupy—seeking the expatriation of its subjects in a foreign land.

A Japanese, to become an American citizen, would be compelled to renounce allegiance to the Mikado, and to declare that, in the event of war between this nation and Japan, he freely would sacrifice his all in defense of his adopted country. On his face, this move is not backed by honest intent. No nation can play such a part in ostensibly alienating its subjects and be regarded with other than suspicion.

A day last week a paper in Tokio declared that the time had arrived when the assumed superiority of the white race and the upholding of the color line must be broken down. When that spirit extends to the whole of Asia, then the yellow peril shall be a reality.

Japan today is humiliated because the white people of an American state have presumed to write into its laws a declaration which is tantamount to asserting that the Japanese are not the equals of the whites and should be kept a race apart from the Caucasians. Should all Asia accept the issue in that light and enter under the banner of Japan to test the assumption of superiority, there would come a tremendous struggle, and the map of the world would be remade, if Japan and her allies could win, and more than that, the white people of the earth would be crushed to the wall, to become the masters of rice and the menials of civilization.

With all barriers down, the yellow man could overwhelm the white races and drive them out of every line of industrial activity in which they might become competitors. Long centuries of privation have made this possible. Today the Jap or Chinaman can live on one-third the food of a white man requires in the performance of any given task. In the Asiatic nature has been fortified by the compensating law of adversity so that little is required to sustain life, even under severe strain.

While this peril is present, there can be no complete disarmament of this nation or the nations of Europe. When Japan, in its war with Russia, proved that a yellow man is as good as a white man in the terrible test of battle, that was notice to America and to Europe that a serious condition had arisen and that eventually there would come a clash. Japan already has sounded the first discordant note, in a demand for recognition of its people as in every particular the equal of the Americans and entitled to every condition of social equality, which, in its last analysis, means intermarriage and amalgamation.

OUTSIDERS OPINION OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

Has equal suffrage broken down religious barriers between Mormons and Gentiles in Utah? The Pictorial Review answers in the affirmative in a large article why women gained suffrage in Utah and what the right of suffrage has accomplished. Claiming that the women have been brought closer together by reason of suffrage, the Review says:

"Equal suffrage in the State of Utah may be likened to Galathea. It was created as a beautiful ideal. In reality it was only an image of the real thing. It was not intended that the Mormon women should have independent ideas as to how to vote. Equal suffrage, like Galathea, at its birth was only a fair dummy. In the course of time, it came or is coming to life. The very act of casting a

vote made the women of Utah think about that vote. They began to see the possibilities that lay in their ballot. If the vote was given to them, they asked themselves why shouldn't they use it as they saw fit? Furthermore equal suffrage in the home meant equal discussion in the home. Also it meant inevitably the injection of the feminine viewpoint into politics.

"Little by little, step by step, the Mormon women began to assert their independence. In this, perhaps, they were only keeping pace with the men, not only of Utah, but of all the world. This independence, this gradual breaking away from authority, is well shown in the election figures of the last dozen years. In 1900, more than 50 per cent of the vote of Utah went for McKinley. In 1912, on the other hand, less than 37 per cent of the vote of Utah was cast for the Republican party. And the combined vote for Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt was half as large again as the vote for Mr. Taft. Slowly but surely the electors of Utah are learning to vote according to their own consciences.

"What is true of the electorate at large is true of the feminine part of it. One great obstacle that for many years prevented the political cooperation of the Mormon women and the Christian women was mutual distrust. Each side feared that the other side was some scheme for partisan advantage. But slowly, as a rock is worn by the constant dripping of water, that feeling is being obliterated. For this happy consummation, equal suffrage and the women's clubs are responsible. There are forty of these clubs in the State Federation. The membership is made up of both Mormons and non-Mormons. Organized at first to read Browning or dabble in art these associations have now evolved to the point where the discussion of Browning has been replaced by the consideration of such topics as the social evil, the effect of impure milk on babies and the economic harm of occupational diseases. When any one man or woman, falls to discussing such questions, there can be but one result. And so, little by little, the women of the State of Utah are coming together to work for civic betterment.

"Although the women elected to the Legislature were elected on a partisan ticket, they will have the united backing of the 50,000 women voters; for in the federation of clubs, the women possess a means of unity that men in different parties do not possess. When it comes to measures affecting the public good the women know no party lines.

"To reach this condition of unity has taken them a decade and a half. Fifteen years may seem a long time to have awaited for equal suffrage to justify itself. In reality, it was a remarkably short period. Before women could learn to act together, they had first to learn to overcome their prejudices, to forget their religious differences, to learn to judge by a broader standard. Charity and breadth of view are not easy to acquire. Particularly are they difficult of acquisition by women, who in a sense lead cloistered lives. Nothing but a desire to effect a common end, and that end something so lofty as to appeal to the best in their womanhood, could ever have brought the women of Utah into the position they now occupy. If their unity is still not absolute, at least hatred has given way to kindly consideration and religious differences have been put aside for the consummation of a great end. That end is the welfare of Utah. Month by month the women of that state are being drawn closer together by their common desire for social service. To them as to the women of other states has come home the lesson that if they want their homes, their cities and their states to be clean and decent, and their children to be kept from evil, they themselves must bear a hand in sailing the ship of state. They have found but one way effectually to assist—by getting the vote and using it."

OGDEN'S MILK SUPPLY. FOUND INFERRIOR.

Milk from eighteen dairies of Ogden samples of which were obtained by a state officer, has been tested and over 50 per cent found to be impure.

The Standard, not later than last week, complained that Ogden's milk supply was not under the same strict supervision as in the past, and this state investigation confirms our statement.

It is not fair to those Ogden dealers who do furnish good milk to be classed with the distributors of an inferior supply and the city authorities should go back to the old system of regularly testing the milk sold

in this city and giving the results of their investigations to the people.

WHEN THE CHILDREN ARE IN OPERETTA.

Coming events cast their shadows before. This morning a bevy of young girls passed along Washington avenue, dressed in Indian costumes. There was no detail in the make-up of the children that was lacking. Now, were we to indulge in a guess, we would say that the youngsters were on their way to rehearsal for the "operetta" to be presented by the lower grades of the public schools at the Orpheum this afternoon and evening.

The little ones, and the larger ones, too, should be a most attractive group, and we advise the "grown-ups" not to miss the treat. Children to us are always interesting, and intensely so when they are performing, to the best of their ability, their parts in an operetta. They are a source of amusement, often of surprises and always of deep study. They are more fascinating and charming than most talented of stage folks, and, though in a play, they are natural and bubbling over with enthusiasm. Their mistakes are as delightful as their performances, as they disclose the workings of the child mind under stress. Their every move brings home reminders of the days of long ago, when there was more poetry and song in the labyrinths of our soul.

RUSHING CARS WEST FOR FRUIT

In anticipation of the early shipments of fruits from California, empty Pacific Fruit Express company cars are being hauled west through Ogden at the rate of more than 100 per day. Yesterday 153 cars were handled west bound in the local yards.

The green fruit shipments from California are increasing slightly. Cherries are being handled at the rate of from one to four cars daily.

WIFE OF J. TAYLOR CALLED BY DEATH

Stricken with paralysis on her 77th birthday, last Thursday, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, the wife of Joseph Taylor, and a pioneer of Utah, died at the family residence, 845 Washington avenue, at 11:30 o'clock last evening. Mrs. Taylor had been in poor health for a year, but her death was hastened by the recent attack which she suffered.

Throughout her long life Mrs. Taylor had been actively associated with the Mormon church which she joined at the age of 16 years.

Elizabeth Taylor was born in Manchester, England, and came to Utah in 1861 with a party of pioneers. For 40 years she has resided in Ogden, where she has won a host of friends by her generosity and kindness.

To Mrs. Taylor belongs the distinction of having sung the first song that was rendered in the Salt Lake theatre. The event occurred during the early history of Utah during an operatic opening shortly after the old playhouse was completed.

Mrs. Taylor is survived by her husband, four daughters and three sons. The daughters are Mrs. Frank Moore, Mrs. Annie Iverson, Mrs. William S. Read and Mrs. Maud Cain. The sons are Joseph E. and George W. of Ogden, and William G. Taylor of Evanston, Wyo. Forty-four grandchildren and 17 great grandchildren also survive Mrs. Taylor.

CANYON ROAD IS TO RECEIVE REPAIRS

A force of men is at work today hauling crushed rock to the canyon road immediately east of the sanitation, and the heavy steam rollers will be placed in operation by tomorrow morning. Three miles of the boulevard will be resurfaced where the macadam has broken.

Chairman Moroni Skeen of the board of county commissioners said that it was impossible to get the rollers to the canyon yesterday, due to the slippery condition of the roads between Plain City and the canyon.

SICK MAN TRIES TO DOCTOR HIMSELF

To get rid of an illness, of which he claims to be suffering, George Shepherd reached into the window of the Pabst saloon on Wall avenue and took a quart bottle of whiskey. He was unable to get away before the proprietor, T. C. Iverson, missed the bottle and caught the sick man after an exciting chase.

Shepherd was given 15 days for his attempt at self medication and was given an opportunity of asking for the city physician at any time he does not feel in the best possible shape. In police court this morning, the prisoner readily admitted his guilt but stated that his illness demanded whiskey and he had no money.

The proprietor stated that Shepherd stood by the window of the saloon yesterday afternoon, reading a paper. When the proprietor looked again after waiting upon customers, he found the man missing and also the bottle of whiskey from the display window.

PENTECOST! NOT GREAT JUBILEE

Still Greater Blessings Are Coming, Says Pastor Russell.

What the Day of Pentecost Signified. It Was but a Foretaste of a Greater One to Come—Why It Came When It Did—Why the Greater Blessing Will Come and When—Are There Signs That It Is Near?—Times of Refreshing—Times of Restoration—"I Will Pour Out My Spirit Upon All Flesh."

Boston, Mass., May 19.—Pastor Russell gave two addresses here under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association. We report one of these, from the text: "Upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out My Spirit Upon All Flesh."

It. After this I will pour out My Spirit Upon all flesh."—Joel 2:28, 29.

The Pastor called attention to the fact that he had transposed the parts of this text, to make their true meaning more apparent. He declared that the Prophet unquestionably taught two outpourings of the Holy Spirit, only one of which had yet come. That upon God's faithful servants and handmaids. The second is to be upon all flesh. Prior to Pentecost, the Pastor said, no one except Jesus had received the Holy Spirit. He had held all humanity at a distance from himself, declaring that he could not accept them as sons until their sins had been atoned for. This condition of alienation from God had continued for more than four thousand years before Jesus came. Adam was called a son of God, but after him none was so styled until Jesus.

After Jesus had received the Holy Spirit at baptism, he spoke of himself as the Son of God. Of his disciples we read, "The Holy Spirit was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified." (John 7:39). Before leaving them Jesus admonished them to tarry at Jerusalem until endued with power from on high.

When Pentecost Was Fully Come.

For ten days the disciples tarried, praying in the upper room, and waiting for the promised demonstration of Divine acceptance. This would indicate that Jesus had appeared in the presence of God, and that the Father had accepted Jesus' sacrifice as a satisfaction for their sins, and by the begetting of the Holy Spirit recognized them as sons. The sonship to which Jesus and the Church have been begotten during this Gospel Age is to the Divine nature, as St. Peter explains—2 Peter 1:4.

The Pentecostal blessing, therefore, was a double attestation. It proved that Jesus as the great Redeemer had accomplished the work which the Father gave Him to do. It also proved that those who had received the Spirit were accepted as sons of God, original sin having been cancelled through the merit of Christ's sacrifice. And although the miraculous manifestations of God's favor have not been repeated during this Age, yet we know that all of the same class are sharers, participants in the same blessing—the same acceptance of the Father. "The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant Mercy hath begotten us again."—1 Peter 1:3.

Our faith has its sure footing in that original Pentecostal manifestation. Because the Church is one Body, although composed of many members, no repetition of Pentecost has been necessary. As soon as we by consecration come into the one Body, we are sharers in all blessings belonging to that Body, the start of which came on the memorable Pentecost Day. On this basis, the gathering of the Church has progressed for nearly nineteen hundred years. Soon, we believe, it will be completed. The last member having proved faithful and passed beyond the veil, the Body, therefore, will be complete in glory—united to the Head.

The Greater Jubilee. To the Church, Pentecost represents liberation from the thralldom of sin and death, as well as introduction into the family of God. Thus it signifies the beginning of all the blessings which the people of God have known. These are expressed in various spiritual terms as the fruits of the Spirit, fellowship with God and our Lord.

The Pastor explained that those wonderful blessings are not complete. The resurrection change from imperfection in the flesh to perfection on the spirit plane will be the consummation of the Church's hopes. Although near, it has not yet been attained. God purposely deferred the second outpouring of His Holy Spirit—upon the world—"all flesh," until the establishment of His Kingdom. This will be a great Jubilee. In Israel's experiences, every fiftieth year was a Jubilee. Every Israelite was set free from bondage and from debts of every kind, and had a fresh start. God thus pictured here during Messiah's glorious reign as Mediator of the New Covenant, God will, on account of Jesus' sacrifice, cancel the sins of the whole world, and grant a release from all weaknesses, and assistance back to the fulness of Divine favor. What a Jubilee that will be!

WORLD'S MARKETS

New York, May 20.—Disappearance of pressure against various low-priced railroad stocks which were conspicuously weak during the preceding two days of trading deprived the stock market of its only sign of activity and

business during the morning was dull and featureless.

Traders took the long side of the market for a turn, on the theory that the action of yesterday's market indicated that liquidation of the standard stocks had been completed. The undertone was firm and some small gains were made.

Operations were curtailed, however, while word was awaited as to the outcome of today's offerings of New York City bonds here and the Chinese loan abroad.

Bonds were steady. Prices moved irregularly at the outset today with the bulk of the leaders fractionally under yesterday's close. The largest losses were those of Canadian Pacific, which opened off 1 3/8, and Rock Island, which dropped 2 1/4. St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, which was conspicuously weak during the early trading yesterday, advanced half a point on the first transactions today.

Secondary prices were better, the list gradually rising to a parity with last night's close or above. Special firmness was shown by a few low-priced stocks which were especially weak yesterday.

Rumors that the various interests concerned in the Harriman dissolution plan had reached an agreement caused active trading and higher prices. Union Pacific mounted 1 3/4; Southern Pacific 1 5/8, and many other stocks from half a point to a point. Activity was not sustained when the report failed of corroboration but prices held stronger.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Mo., May 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; market steady. Southern steers, \$6.20@7.55; southern cows and heifers, \$4.50@7.25; native cows and heifers, \$4.75@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8.00; bulls, \$5.75@7.25; calves, \$6.50@10.00; western steers, \$7.00@8.25; western cows, \$4.50@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market 5 to 10c higher. Bulk, \$8.40@8.50; heavy, \$8.25@8.50; packers and butchers, \$8.40@8.55; light, \$8.45@8.50; pigs, \$7.00@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; market steady to 10 cents higher. Muttons, \$4.00@6.50; Colorado lambs, \$6.75@8.50; range wethers and yearlings, \$1.40@7.00; range ewes, \$4.00@6.25.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, May 20.—Adverse crop reports from Bulgaria and France made wheat today tend upward. There was also a notable falling off in the European visible supply total. Beneficial rains in the American spring crop belt, however, had a restraining effect on the bulls. The opening was unchanged to 1/4c higher. July started at \$9.40 to \$9.50c, a gain of 1/4 to 1/2c reacted to \$9.30c and rallied to \$9.50c.

Weather unfavorable for planting and crop movement strengthened the corn market. July, which opened unchanged to 1/8c higher at \$5.34c to \$5.78c advanced to \$5.67@5.71c. Despite rain here, corn gardeners with other grain. July started a shade up at \$7.14c, and rose to \$7.14@7.37c.

Sharp commission demand lifted provisions. Offerings were light. The opening was unchanged to 7/16c higher.

Chicago Livestock. Chicago, May 20.—Hogs—Market 5 to 10c higher. Bulk, \$8.55@8.70; light, \$8.45@8.72 1/2; mixed, \$8.40@8.75; heavy, \$8.15@8.65; rough, \$8.15@8.30; pigs, \$6.50@8.40.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market slow, steady. Beefsteers, \$7.10@8.90; Texas steers, \$6.75@7.70; western steers, \$7.00@8.15; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@7.85; cows and heifers, \$3.80@7.90; calves, \$6.25@9.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market steady to 10c lower. Native, \$5.50@6.15; western, \$5.50@6.15; yearlings, \$6.15@6.50.

Addres: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



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With July at \$19.90 to \$19.92 1/2 for pork; \$11.10 for lard, and \$1.30 to \$1.15 for ribs.

Wheat—Unseasonable conditions in Canada helped sustain the advance, but later a backset occurred owing to increased offerings. The close was steady with July 1-2c net low at \$8.78c.

Corn—A down turn ensued because of general selling at the higher levels. The close was easy, 1-8c net lower at 55 5/8c for July.

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SUGAR. New York, May 20.—Raw Sugar—Steady. Muscovado, \$2.72@2.80; centrifugal, \$3.27@3.30; molasses, \$2.52@2.55. Refined—Steady.

All Canadian Pacific employees in Alberta and Saskatchewan are to be inoculated against typhoid fever. Last year 8000 were inoculated and only two became ill.

LONDON

"Learn One Thing Every Day"

No. 2. TRAFALGAR SQUARE

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It might be said that Trafalgar Square is the result of a "vision." It would be more correct to say that the career of Admiral Nelson was tremendously influenced by a sudden determination of will which throughout his life made him face danger without flinching, and led to the great victory that has given its name to this famous open spot of London.

Horatio Nelson was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, September 29, 1758, the son of the rector of that place. He received smatterings of education at Norwich, Downham, and North Walsham, and in 1779, when only twelve years old, was entered on the Reasonable, of which his mother's uncle was commander. Voyages to the West Indies and to the Arctic regions gave him some experience of the sea, and when 14 years old he went to the East Indies in the Sea Horse. At the end of two years he was invalided home in a state of exhaustion. In his own words, this is what happened:

"After a long and gloomy reverie in which I almost wished myself overboard, a sudden glow of patriotism was kindled within me and presented my King and my country as my patron. 'Well, then,' I exclaimed, 'I will be a hero, and, confiding in Providence, I will brave every danger!'"

He afterward spoke of this inspiration as his "radiant orb," and it affected his whole life. He became a lieutenant in 1777. In 1783 he led an attack on Turks Island, which was repulsed. In 1794 he lost his right eye at Calvi and three years later at Tenerife his right arm was so wounded that it had to be amputated.

Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Standard. You can get a beautiful intaglio reproduction of the above picture, with five others, equally attractive, 7x12 inches in size, with this week's "Mentor." In "The Mentor" a well known authority covers the subject of the pictures and stories of the week. Readers of the Standard and the Mentor will know art, literature, history, science, and travel, and own exquisite pictures. On sale at Spargo's Book Store. Price ten cents.

This year he was one of the heroes of the battle of St. Vincent when the Spanish fleet was vanquished. The following year he was sent to discover the purposes of a great French fleet forming at Toulon, and after a long chase found that they had gone to Egypt. The battle of the Nile destroyed the French fleet, and Nelson was looked upon as one of the greatest of naval heroes. It was in 1805 that the battle of Trafalgar was fought, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of England under Nelson. At its commencement Nelson flew the signal, "England expects every man will do his duty." The allies were crushed, and the last fear of Napoleon's ever invading England was banished. Nelson was mortally wounded, and died in a few hours with the words, "I have done my duty, thank God for that."

In 1843 in Nelson's memory the great pillar, 145 feet high, was finished with a colossal statue of the admiral upon it, and later Sir John Edwin Landseer's lions were added to the base. This is the central monument in Trafalgar Square. On all sides sweeps the tide of London's traffic. Pall Mall and the Mall open into the square on one side, the Strand on the other; at the south end is Charles Cross, the official center and one of the busiest spots in the metropolis, and on the opposite side of this opens Whitehall, with the horse guards, the admiralty, Downing street, and the war office, and the former palace where Charles I. was executed. The National gallery, with its priceless collection of paintings of older British and foreign masters, faces the north end of the square. Fountains which are constantly playing in the square are emblematic of the never-dying loyalty of every Englishman to the memory of Nelson and this "center of the empire" which bears the name of his last victory.

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